THE BEAVER ARGUS
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QUAY & RUTAN, Eds. & Pro'rs.

POETICAL.

A SOLDIER'S PORTRAIT.

Draped in our honored stars and stripes,
It tells the olden story;
Another brave young patriot passed
Through duty on to glory.

A face to make a household glad;
Eyes full of love's assurance;
Lips curved to speak the gentle word,
Or tell the heart's endurance.

Oh! mother, sitting in the shade
Of this divine affliction,
This pictured face may be to thee
A daily benediction;

May fold thee in a finer life
Beyond the world's illusion,
Were the calm twilight of the soul
Will never know intrusion.

No more for him the weary watch,
For thee no weary waiting;
Be patient, these young martyrs are
Divinest truths, translating.

Miscellaneous.

THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: 1860—1865.

REBEL APPRECIATION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

It is not to be supposed that the rebels failed to recognize their friends. When Jacob Thompson could award to a Democratic member of Congress a part of the funds entrusted to him for the hire of assassins, incendiaries and propagators of pestilence, he showed his estimate of the value set upon the services of the Hon. Benjamin Wood, his paper and his party.—Notwithstanding the reticence which was imperative in the public avowal of this mutual support, still its expression by rebel statesmen and journals was sufficiently frequent and open to show how confidently it was relied on as one of the elements of success, as soon as the stubborn valor and persistency of the North showed them the fallacy of their early contempt for the Federal power.

Thus when Captain Maury after the disasters of Gettysburg and Vicksburg went to reassure the enemies of freedom in Europe, he did not rely upon the rebel armies, but drew his argument from the anticipated triumphs of the Democracy, as the sure forerunner of Confederate independence. In his letter of August 17, 1863, to the London *Times*, he says:

"New York is threatening armed resistance to the Federal Government. New York is becoming the champion of State rights in the North, and, to that extent, is taking Southern ground. . . . Vallandigham waits and watches over the border, pledged if elected Governor of the State of Ohio, to array it against Lincoln and the war, and to go for peace. . . . Never were the chances of the South brighter. All that we have to do is to maintain the defensive, watch our chances, and strike whenever there is an opportunity for a good stroke with the sword or with the pen."

Maury but echoed the received opinions of his friends at home. The principal argument used to stimulate the rebel armies to follow up their victory at Chickamauga, was that their success would insure that of the Democracy with whom they were virtually co-operating. Thus the Richmond *Enquirer*, of September 22, 1863, says that if the Federal troops could be

"Defeated at Chattanooga and driven back upon Nashville, the Vallandigham men in Ohio could carry the election next month with little difficulty; the peace men in the United States would once more assert their manhood, and speak out as they did before the late *disasters* had choked their utterances."

This was no temporary or exceptionable policy. Just before the Chicago Convention, the rebel press again urged the importance of rebel victories, to help the Democracy. The Richmond *Dispatch* of August 15, 1864, thus speculated on the future, not anticipating how thoroughly the Peace Democrats would control the party organization:

"Reverses to the Yankees, in the next two months, should they be serious, may bring about great changes. They alone can checkmate Lincoln and weaken his hand, which is quite strong as compared with the frantic organization led by the ridiculous Fremont, and the Democratic Party, broken in two by the peace and war divisions. With success to Lincoln's armies, we are satisfied those elements do not exist in sufficient force to throw off the Lincoln yoke. Yet they may be strong enough, with the help of Southern victories, to dethrone the abominable Illinois ape. The armies of the South are indeed fighting for the liberties of the Northern States, as well as for those of the Southern."

BEAVER ARGUS.

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The hollowness of McClellan's pretensions to be a war candidate did not deceive these keen-eyed observers.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of September 8, boasted that,

"Every defeat of Lincoln's forces enures to the benefit of M'Clellan. . . . The influence of the South more powerful in the shock of battle than when throwing her minority vote in an electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan by this indirect, yet efficacious means."

So the Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, in his letter of September 29, 1864, to Jefferson Davis, says:

"But fortunately Mr. Lincoln and those he represents are not all of the North. There is a powerful party there, which condemns his policy—That party is rational on the subject of slavery. It represents whatever of amity and conservatism is left at the North. This party proposes that the war shall cease, at least temporarily, and that all the States should meet in amicable council, to make peace if possible. This is the most imposing demonstration in favor of peace made at the North since the war broke out. . . . Your only hope of peace is in the ascendancy of the Conservative Party North. *Fortify that party if you can by victories*, but do not neglect diplomacy."*

Jefferson Davis took the advice. He did not neglect "diplomacy," for on October 3, his agents in Canada remitted to their friends in New York, $10,000 in gold, on October 11, $5,000 in gold, and on November 3, 4 and 8, $6,000 in currency. He also felt the importance of fortifying the Democratic Party by rebel victories, for in his Augusta speech of October 3, he exclaimed:

"We must beat Sherman, we must march into Tennessee; there we will draw, from 20,000 to 30,000 to our standard, and, so strengthened, we must push the enemy back to the banks of the Ohio, and thus give the peace party of the North an accretion no puny editorial can give."

And the next day, at Columbia, S. C., he repeated the sentiment:

"Let fresh victories crown our arms, and the peace party, if such there be at the North, can elect its candidate."

So, after Mr. Lincoln's re-election, November 9, Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, declared, in the Richmond Congress:

"I say we have friends—good, true, valient friends at the North. Every vote given for McClellan was for peace. Every vote given for McClellan was a vote against Lincoln's African policy. Every vote given for McClellan was a vote given for an armistice. If McClellan had been elected, he, Foote, was prepared to make from his seat a proposition for a convention of the sovereign States, North and South, and he believed the South would have secured from it peace and her independence."

The "peace" thus confidently anticipated from McClellan's success by all parties at the South, was a peace founded on separation and independence. In Jefferson Davis' Augusta speech of October 3, he declared:

"My first effort was for peace . . . From time to time, I have repeated efforts to that end, but never, never, have I sought it on any other basis than independence."

Even in the despondency of last winter, when the Rebel Commissioners met Mr. Lincoln at Fortress Monroe, the same high spirit was preserved. At the great meeting in the African church at Richmond, February 9, 1865, to fire the Southern heart anew, Mr. Secretary Benjamin, in rendering an account of the negotiations, told the disappointed people:

"Our Commissioners, sent to confer with the enemy, went with a piece of blank paper filled with one word written by our President—Independence. . . . I believe, contrary to the honorable gentleman who has preceded me, that when Blair came to Richmond, there was an opportunity for suspending fighting and bloodshed, in which time measures might be taken for restoration of peace, but none of us for a moment dreamed of reconstruction."

Even still, now that the Confederacy and its independence have vanished like a dream, ambitious demagogues are striving to build up a reconstructed Democratic Party on its ruins.—The red handed accomplice of Booth, George N. Sanders, in his proclamation of June 1, "To the Patriots of the South," promises them the aid of the Northern Democracy in re-vindicating their old supremacy, and evidently looks forward to the time when by this means he shall be enabled to insult a nation of mourners by his resignation to a place in its councils.

"The Northern conservatives cannot stand by motionless and see established, upon a pretext of punishing rebels, the agrarian precedent announced in President Johnson's 'disability' proclamation. . . . You have the power to direct the future. Then call upon the men of the North who acknowledge your equality in the Union, to meet you in convention in New York City, before the Northern fall elections, and there to organize with you a great National party, such as will deter the profligate President and his provost spies from laying their brutal hands upon unoffending men, women and children."

This, then, is the record which the Democratic Party has made for itself during the war for the Union. It rejected from its communion the men whose patriotism set country above party, and surrendered its destinies to short-sighted and narrow-minded politicians, whose blind selfishness led them to see their advantage in sedition and treason. In a Republic, two parties are well nigh indispensable, and an honest, patriotic Opposition is in the highest degree desirable; but an Opposition which, in a rebellion, takes sides with insurgents, forfeits for the future all claim upon public confidence, and must be content with the contemptuous obscurity accorded to unholy ambition baffled in its wicked schemes.

Our repulsive task has been to show, upon Democratic evidence, that this is the doom earned for itself by the Democratic party. Yet another lesson may also be learned from the retrospect. Without a clear understanding of the policy and efforts of the Opposition, it is impossible to appreciate the full glory of Mr Lincoln's Administration, engaged in a desperate war with rebellion, and crippled at every turn by an active and unscrupulous faction, which at times threatened to paralyze utterly the arm of the nation. Now, with [illegible] means unhesitatingly adopted by that faction, can we sufficiently admire the invariable good temper, magnanimity, firmness, and reverence for law which set at naught their plots without sacrificing the rights and liberties of the nation.

* Since the collapse of the Rebellion, Mr. Boyce has been putting on some pretended airs of Unionism. His true sentiments may be found in a speech which he delivered at Columbia, S. C., on the evening before the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860. "I think the only policy for us is to arm as soon as we receive authentic intelligence of the election of Lincoln. . . . We will not submit, whether the other Southern States act with us or with our enemies." And at that time, Mr. Boyce was a member of Congress.

A COPPERHEAD.

The description of a northern copperhead is illustrated by the following anecdote which is taken from work called "A Yankee prisoner louse in Dixie," by Capt. J. J. Geer, written in December, 1863. In speaking of them he says:

"What a sorry figure they will cut after the war is over, and the rebels thrashed back into the Union! They remind me of an anecdote I one heard of a man named John Williams. John was a poor, lazy coward himself, while his wife was just the reverse. Moving to a mountainous region in Virginia, they got a little cabin and a lot of ground. One day Lucy, his wife, was working in the garden, while John was nursing the baby. Suddenly an old hungry bear was seen coming down the mountain side, directly toward them. John instantly dropped the child, ran to the cabin, climbed up the ladder into the loft, and pulled the ladder after him, thus leaving the mother and baby to do the best they could.—Lucy seeing her chance of escape thus cut off, did not wait to scold her cowardly husband, but seizing an axe, went out to meet the bear. As soon as old Bruin came within reach, the courageous mother struck him on the head again and again. John, as he witnessed this from the loft-window, cried out:

"Quit that, you Lucy, you'll make him madder and madder."

Lucy paid no attention to John, but continued chopping away at the bear until she killed him. As the beast fell dead, John breathed somewhat more freely and called out:

"Lucy is he dead?"

"Yes."

"Are you sure he's dead, Lucy?"

"Yes of course he is."

John came down, and going to where the dead bear lay, he looked first at it, and then at his wife, ready however, to start off on a run should the brute give any sign of life. After thus contemplating matters he gave his collar a jerk, and exclaimed proudly: "*Hurrah! Hurrah! Lucy, we're killed a big bear! blamed if we ain't!*" So it is with the peace men of to-day—They now cry loudly for peace, and whine about the unconstitutional arrest of a few tories. And when it is over, and freedom triumphs, just hear their cowardly lips boast of victories won over secession legions. Yes they'll tell the soldiers, we've help kill the big bear."

READY, READY!!

All the Democratic Members Oppose the Right of the Soldier to Vote!

The Republicans the real friends of the Soldier!

Since the return of the Union soldiers, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the Copperheads of this State are endeavoring to create the impression that they have always been friendly to soldiers, and that they have done their utmost to sustain their rights at home and on hostile fields. These assertions are false in every particular. There is not an act on the statute books in which it can be shown that the leaders of that party ever manifested the least sympathy for the Union soldier. On the other hand, we have abundant evidence that the rebel soldiers who had been captured and occupied our hospitals were treated more kindly than the Union soldiers, by Copperhead men and women.

The public record of the party, which now professes such profound sympathy for the soldier, cannot be obliterated, and we subjoin a few facts for the meditation of the soldier.

On the 23d day of August, 1864, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill No. 185, entitled an act to regulate elections by soldiers in actual military service.

The whole session was consumed in the consideration of the bill and on the final passage of the same, the whole party voted AGAINST IT!!

The following is the official result of the same as recorded on page 1,288 of the *Legislative Record*, session 1864.—It reads as follows:

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. CLYMER and Mr. WALLACE, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Hege, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Sharpe, Sinclair, Turrell, Worthington and Speer, *Speaker*—16.

NAYS—Messrs. BARDSLEY, BUCKALEW, CLYMER, DONOVAN, GLATZ, HOPKINS, KINSEY, LAMBERTON, LATTA, M'SHERRY, MONTGOMERY, REILLY, SMITH, STARK, STEIN and WALLACE—14.

So the bill passed finally.

It will thus be observed that every Copperhead Senator voted against the privilege of allowing the soldier a vote on the battle-field. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, the present Chairman of the State Central Committee, was the party leader in the Senate.

THE COPPERHEADS IN THE HOUSE.

Whilst the Copperheads in the Senate were doing their utmost to degrade the soldier their friends in the House were not idle in the same dirty work.

By examing the official proceedings, published in the *Legislature Record*, of the session of 1864, it will be seen that every effort was made to defeat the bill giving the soldier the right to vote in the field, and that many of the bold, independent members, as they styled themselves, spoke defiantly of the soldier who exposed himself in defence of his country.

Whilst the bill was under consideration, Mr. LABAR, the leader of the Copperhead faction in the House, from Bucks county, made the following remarks.

"As for myself I am opposed to the SOLDIER VOTING ANYWHERE. I AM OPPOSED TO HIS MEDDLING WITH THE BALLOT BOX, the sacredness of the ballot box being the great palladium of the American freedom. Whatever my fellow members in this House may think of me, it will be handed down to posterity that I was one of the Democrats who had the hardihood to vote against the right of the soldier to vote."

(This speech is recorded on page 1,304 of the *Legislative Record*, session 1864.)

Such were the general expressions used by the most ardent Copperheads, whilst those of the "milder sort" attempted to defeat the bill by the usual parliamentary legerdemain. In this they were, however, frustrated.

The question then was, shall the bill pass?

On the final passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. HOPKINS and Mr. KENNS, (Philadelphia,) and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Alleman, Barnett, Bigham, Billingfelt, Bowman, (Lancaster,) Brown, Burgwin, Cochran, (Erie,) Cochran, (Philadelphia,) Coleman, Denniston, Etnier, Glass, Guernsey, Hazlett, Henry, Herron, Hill, Huston, Kaiser, Kelly, Kerns, (Philadelphia,) Koonce, Lilly, M'Clellan, M'Kee, M'Murtrie, Mayer, Marsh, Miller, Musselman, Negley, O'Harra, Olmsted, Orwig, Pancoast, Price, Read, Slack, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stanberger, Stephin, Watt, Watson, Wells, White, Windle and Johnson, *Speaker*—49.

NAYS—Messrs. ALEXANDER, (Clarion,) BARGER, BECK, BENTON, BOILEAU, BOWMAN, (Cumberland,) BOYER, ELLIS, GILBERT, GRABER, HARGNETT, HOPKINS, HOOVER, HORTON, JACKSON, JOSEPHS, KERNS, (Schuylkill,) LABAR, LONG, M'MANUS, MARSHAL, MISSIMER, MEYERS, NELSON, NOYES, PATTON, PERSHING, QUIGLEY, REIFF, REX, RICE, RIDDLE, SCHOFIELD, SEARIGHT, SHARPE, SCHIMER, SPANGLER, WEAVER, WEISER and WIMLEY—42.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Every Copperhead is here again recorded as voting against allowing the soldier to vote whilst in the service of his country. These men are now attempting to profess friendship for the soldier. Out with such hypocracy!

On the 9th of April, 1863, a bill was introduced in the Senate allowing Pennsylvanians in the Naval service the right of suffrage. This bill was strenuously opposed by the Copperheads in that body, and a test vote had, with the following result:

Mr. LOWRY moved to suspend the rule prohibiting a third reading of the bill.

On agreeing to the motion,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. STRAIN and Mr. LOWRY, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Connell, Graham, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Penney, Robinson, Stutzman, Turrell, White, Wilson and Lawrence, *Speaker*—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Kinsey, Lamberton, M'Sherry, Mott, Reilly, Stein and Wallace—11.

So the motion was not agreed to, two thirds not having voted in the affirmative.

Here the reader finds again every Copperhead arrayed against the soldier.

A FIRE IN THE REAR

All soldiers will be protected by the army, to prevent the forces which they lend being assailed by fire in the rear. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says this was not the case with Col. Davis, the copperhead candidate for Auditor General. When he marched to the contest with traitors, he left an enemy behind in the shape of a newspaper he owned and controlled, which was unceasing and unrelenting in its abuse of those in authority, and its fiercely tenacious misrepresentation of the objects and the efforts of the Government to put down rebellion. If half the charges could be proven which Col. Davis' own journal preferred against those engaged in sustaining the Government, he would stand to-day fairly accused of murder, rapine and robbery. And yet for being engaged in what his own newspaper characterizes as damnable outrages on the people of the South, Col. Davis asks the people to elect him to a high office. Was ever inconsistency more impertinent and ridiculous?

H. V. Johnson Silenced.

Herschel F. Johnson, had the starch completely taken out of him a few days ago in Washington. Talking blatant treason in the presence of sundry gentlemen, no of them finally interrupted him, and told him that he could not talk so in Washington. Mr Johnson replied that he had been pardoned by the President, and he knew of no power which could prevent him from expressing his sentiments. The gentlemen replied that he did know of a power that could prevent him, viz: The presence and strength of a loyal man who would not tolerate the utterance of treason in his presence.—Shortly afterwards Mr. Johnson privately inquired the name of the person who had so abruptly silenced him, and was told that it was Maj. Gen. John W. Geary.

THE FATTED CALF.—A fast young man undertook the task of teasing an eccentric preacher. "Do you believe," he said, "in the story of the prodigal son and the fatted calf?" "Yes," said the preacher. "Well then, was it a male or female calf that was killed?" "A female," promptly answered the divine. "How do you know that?"—"Because," looking the man steadily in the face, "I see that the male is alive now."

☞ At a hotel table one day, one boarder remarked to his neighbor: "This must be a healthy place for chickens." "Why?" asked the other. "Because I never see any *dead ones* hereabouts."

Insult to the Heroes of Gettysburg.

It is admitted, on all sides, that Major-General Meade's great victory at Gettysburg, saved Pennsylvania from utter devastation, and no doubt rescued the other Middle and Eastern States from invasion by an infuriated horde of drunken rebels. The battle of Gettysburg was one of the most brilliant achievements of the age, and the glory which Meade won on that occasion was shared by every gallant soldier who fought under his command. Yet, in the face of these facts—convinced that Meade's victory had saved the homes and firesides of Pennsylvania from desolation, blood-stain and pollution—it was reserved for the Copperheads in the Pennsylvania Senate to oppose and defeat a resolution rendering thanks to Gen. Meade and his army, for their great service on the battle field. The following extract from the *Legislative Record* for 1864, page 24, places the Copperheads in their true position of ingratitude to the soldier:

MAJ. GEN. GEO. G. MEADE AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. M'CANDLESS. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, tender their profound and heartfelt thanks to Major General George G. Meade and the Army of the Potomac, for relieving our State from the tread of the rebel hordes, and hurling them back from the immortal field of Gettysburg; and while we thus tender our thanks to the noble living, we revere the memory of the immortal dead who sacrificed their lives on the holy altar of their beloved country.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to a second reading of the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. DONOVAN and Mr. STARK, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Householder, Hoge, Johnson, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Speer—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

Can any soldier support the candidates of a party thus ungrateful for victories won by the sacrifice of many hundreds of noble lives? We believe there is no soldier in Pennsylvania who can be seduced into the support of the candidates of such an organization, and when William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Copperhead State Central Committee, appeals to the soldier for his vote, he will be answered with indignation, by every hero who fought at Gettysburg:

"*You refused to render me a vote of thanks for services in which my life was put at peril, and I now refuse to vote for candidates in whose success your basest purposes are at stake.*"

Such will be the reply of all soldiers to all Copperheads seeking their support, because the Copperhead party throughout Pennsylvania endorsed the action of the Copperhead Senators during the session of 1864.—*Har. Tel.*

Make a Note of This

A correspondent alluding to the numerous cases of deaths from accidental poisoning adds: "I venture to affirm that there is scarcely ever a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable remedy for such evils—nothing but a desert tablespoontul of made mustard mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately, and may be used with safety when one is required. By making this simple antidote known you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely grave.

THE REPORT COURTEOUS.—A clergyman and one of his elderly parishioners were walking home from church one frosty day, when the old gentleman slipped and fell flat on his back. The minister, looking at him a moment and being assured that he was not much hurt, said, "Friend, sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact, and said, "I see they do, but I can't."

☞ Mr. Everett and Judge Story were at a public dinner. The ordinary toasts were given, when Judge Story arose and said: "Fame follows fortune, where ever it (Everett) goes." Everett replied: "Here's to the legal profession. It has never got above one story."

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Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square—each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and to large advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 15 cents a line, per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

Agricultural.

Food Manufacture.

The Scottish Farmer has the following excellent remarks on the mission and importance of manures:

"It is not merely that the extra manuring induces the extra crop—the manuring furnishes the very building material out of which the increased produce is made. Those very atoms of nitrogen and of phosphorus you are adding in guano—those very particles of potash and soda you are detaching from impracticable positions in the soil by the influence which drainage has brought to bear upon them—those very atoms of carbon which your plants, vigorous owing to more thorough cultivation, are extracting from the air in the sunshine—may travel various roads, but they will come to an ultimate residence side by side in the flesh and the blood of the fattening animal. The various additions you make to your soil, and the fertility you extract from it, may, indeed, be said to occasion the increased produce of meat which succeeds them, but it is in the same way as the stone and the lime occasion the building of which they are the very substance and material."

Layers.

Very many of our most desirable plants are propagated by layers.—These are obtained by bending down the newly-formed wood of such bushes, vines, etc., as it is desirable to multiply, and covering them with a few inches of moist soil. The branches thus treated send forth roots, and the ensuing spring the plant is in condition to be transplanted into new soil. The branch bent down should come from the main stem, near the ground, and may be one or two feet long. If a smooth cut is made on the under side of the branch, at its lowest point in the ground, it will stay down better, and perhaps take root sooner.—The branch may be cut about half way off. Two or three crotched sticks, or straight sticks crossing each other, will pin the branch to the ground. It should be kept moist all summer.

The [illegible] more vigorous and matured energies to assist the work of propagation—Grapes, gooseberries, currants and all similar fruits may be multiplied at will in this way, and at a very small expense.

Bitting Colts.

In the management of colts, it is best to accustom them somewhat to the bit before putting on the bitting rig. Let him wear a bridle, and become accustomed to it, before you draw on him a taut rein. When first using the bitting harness, do not draw the head up to an unnatural position, but only to that point where he naturally holds it. He will soon learn that he cannot lower his head, and will begin to raise it to loosen the bit. You can now draw the bitting a little tighter, and thus, every time the bit is applied, you can raise the head more and more until you get it to the desired position.

Feeding Potato Tops.

An old correspondent of the Maine *Farmer* says:

"I shock my tops, when pulled green, in the same manner I do my beans. When sufficiently dry to save, I remove them to the barn as winter feed for stock, considering them worth something more than their weight of potatoes or turnips, by giving them one, two or three fodderings per week. I know of no vegetable substance they will eat more greedily, and I think it healthy for them thus fed."

Weeds.

Pestiferous plants are now maturing their seeds. Wage a war of extermination upon them. Mow them as often as they are large enough.—Cut them down with reapers. Clip them close to the ground with hoes, and when they appear among brush, stone walls, or in any nook where they cannot be cut, put on leather mittens and pull them. Suffer no seed to mature. Few weeds can flourish many years if they cannot perfect seed.

Carrots.

Run a subsoil plow twice between the rows, or spade the ground and dress them for the last time. Let no other green thing but carrot tops be seen. If the ground is not already rich enough, apply liquid manure, or fine manure of some kind, worked in between the drills.

Fodder.

Save everything that will make feed for animals next winter. Mow all fence nooks, and cure for hay. Some farmers are glad to dispose of their straw, if any one will remove it free of charge. When farmers are threshing their grain is the time to procure a good supply.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

October 4th, 1865.

Union State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

of Montgomery county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

of Cambria county.

Union County Nominations.

Assembly.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver;
JAMES B. KELLEY, Washington;
JOSEPH B. WELSH, Washington;

Treasurer.

MILO R. ADAMS, New Brighton;

District Attorney.

JAMES S. RUTAN, Borough;

Commissioner.

JOHN WILSON, Industry;

County Surveyor.

AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver;

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL GIBSON, Brighton;

Auditor.

HUGH J. MARSHALL, Big Beaver;

Coroner.

THOMAS McCOY, Moon;

Trustees of Academy.

A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester;
Rev. D. P. LOWARY, Beaver.

THE RAID BILL.

The *Local* is still very much troubled about the senior editor's vote on the Raid Bill. We have already said more than we had intended, supposing that every honest, reading man was satisfied of the justness and correctness of our position; but to satisfy the *Local* we recur to it again. That we voted for the bill and would do so again, we seek neither to palliate or deny. The bill provides for nothing that is not just, honest and proper, and we believe no conscientious, honest man, who would do to his neighbor what he would have done to himself, as properly understanding it, would have had us do otherwise. A few counties along the border, because of their accessibility, were visited, plundered, robbed and ruined by rebels.

Their loss was through no fault of the *loyal* men of those counties. Hundreds of families were left homeless and penniless, who contributed their full share toward supporting the Government, and supplying the means to carry on the war. Should these men in addition lose their all, and yet be unremunerated? The burdens of the war should be equally borne as far as possible. If families were reduced to paupers, we believe the Government should step in and relieve their wants and divide the losses equally. We do not think the State should be required to pay them, *and are opposed to the passage of a law requiring the State to pay.* The bill only provides for taking testimony as to the actual losses now while it can be done without fraud, and presenting the claims to the general Government for payment. The last section is as follows:

Section 13. The said appraisers shall not sit or be engaged exceeding three months in ascertaining said damages, and that nothing in their report and nothing in this act shall be taken or construed as any present or future right or obligation upon this Commonwealth to pay said damages and claims.

If anything plainer is wanted to satisfy candid men that under no pretext can the State be required to pay, they can never be satisfied by any evidence whatever. It may be said it is very true this bill does not provide for the State to assume the payment, but it shapes the claims, and makes a stronger case for the claimants before another Legislature. This is a false assumption, and does not effect our vote. If the bill we voted for for is right we are not chargeable with what another Legislature may do. Unless the State provides a mode of adjustment, and when the amount of loss is ascertained presents the matter to the general Government, the sufferers might wait forever for the adjustment and settlement of the claims. Ohio paid long since the losses of her citizens by the Morgan raid, and now claims the amount from the Government. In other States like Legislation was had. What was considered a matter of justice in these States, is denounced as wrong by citizens of this. These men would have our citizens who lost their all go unrecompensed, while the Government pay other States the losses of their citizens, and we of Pennsylvania assist to pay others what we deny our own. We are condemned for voting to present the claims to the General Government, providing specially that the State shall not pay, while other States pay and then present. Look at the contrast. Can any reading honest man be misled by such groundless, and worse than groundless charges? The men who condemn our course understandingly would not do to their neighbor what they would have done to them. Suppose the rebels had passed through Beaver county, and destroyed the villiages and burned the farm houses, would our people not justly ask remuneration? The first men who would present their claims would be the very ones who now most loudly cry out against compensating others. Governments should be just, and justice demands that the burdens of maintaining that Government be equally distributed. In this case it would not cost every man fifty cents to pay the claim, and we say shame on the man who would refuse. We did what we believed right, and supposed every good citizen would approve our course.

Union Men of Beaver County!

The success of the local and district tickets depends upon the fidelity with which you discharge your duty in your borough and township.

If systematic organization of the Union men is promptly effected in every borough and township, there can be no question as to the success of our ticket.

We must have earnest, systematic organization, and it must be effected at once. Every borough and township should not be without its local committee a single day; and that committee should not rest until there is an accurate list of the entire vote of the district made, and efficient measures perfected to poll the full Union vote and stop all illegal votes.

There is *not* danger that the Union ticket is in the *minority* with the people, either in this county, district or State; but it *may* be outnumbered at the polls if the Union men are indifferent while the enemy is ti reless and unscrupulous in its efforts for success.

Complete organization and a full vote is all the Union men need to to achieve a decisive victory. Let each Union man see for himself that his district will not fail on election day. Forewarned, forearmed! Union men of Beaver county! Which do you choose? Victory or disaster are in your own hands!

Bring Out the Full Union Vote.

The members of the Committee in the several townships are charged with the duty of bringing out the vote.—The responsibility is on their shoulders. We believe the right men were selected, and that they will discharge their duty faithfully. Give one day to the great cause of Union and Peace. See that every man in your district that supports the Government is at the polls. Union men, generally, remember the cause is yours. Let every man, who knows what treason and villainy there is in the Democratic would be as dangerous as it would have been during the rebellion. Unless the Government is sustained the fruits of our victory will ripen into disunion. The disunion party is laboring secretly and adroitly to secure a majority in Pennsylvania. We can carry the State, but there is work to do. If general apathy prevails among Union men, defeat will follow. Is there a Union man who would not blush to know Pennsylvania had surrendered to Copperheads. But shame and danger would both follow in the train.

Members of Township Committees, Union Men, Soldiers, be up and doing! All your country requires now, is to defeat her enemies at the ballot box!

Soldiers of Beaver County!

Remember that the party that seeks your votes in Beaver county is the party that voted against your having the right to vote.

Remember that the Democratic party, by their opposition to the Government, resisting drafts, encouraging desertions, &c., prolonged the war and thus kept you in service much longer than you would have been.

Remember they neither contributed to aid you or your families, and declared the war in which you were engaged wicked and unholy.

Remember their boasted leader glotied because he had never voted a man or a dollar to carry on the war.

Remember that your comrades in rebel prisons were held because they would not promise to vote the Democratic ticket last Fall, thus showing that Democrats and Rebels worked in unison.

Remember these things, and vote as you fought—to sustain the Government and defeat traitors.

Union Men of Beaver County!

In less than one week the election will be held that is to decide the political status of Pennsylvania. Are you prepared? Have you faithfully discharged your whole duty? Is there not some friend, neighbor or acquaintance that you can take to the election with you? See if you cannot add one vote to swell the Union majority of Beaver county. Since last election Peace and Union have both been secured through the instrumentality of the Union party at home and Union soldiers in the field. This is all that was promised last Fall.—Can you not in view of the situation of the country give one day, that the liberties preserved may be perpetuated.

☞ The *Local* says the editors of the ARGUS got out of the army as soon as possible, while he served until he was discharged. If he was in the army at all, it is very likely he served until he was discharged. He claims to have come from Noble county, Ohio, and very likely did. We know of no place more likely to produce a man of his stamp. He edited the Democratic paper there also for a time, we are informed. This is also very likely.—The Democrats of that county in the early part of the war raised almost *en masse* to oppose the Government, and to the number of some hundreds armed themselves, fortified their camps and actually commenced hostilities. The Government had to send an army to subdue them. Perhaps it was in this army of Noble County Democrats that the gentleman served. It was no doubt under his advice, while editing the paper in that county, that his friends acted in the manner stated. How long did you serve in that army, Mr. Editor? Was it in consequence of that, or other causes, you left Noble county and inflicted yourself on us? Both editors of the ARGUS served until *honorably* discharged—one when his time was almost up, and the other after a year's service.—Every candid man in this county, who know the facts, will admit both did right in resigning. It was done to save life, and on the earnest recommendation of physicians and friends. Our conduct needs no defence, and no gentleman or no feeling man would refer to action that became necessary from Providential dispensation. We expect nothing better, however, from this Noble county alien. Lest he may not know, we will say we were never in the guard-house for drunkenness, or reduced for insolence or disloyalty.

Arouse, Union Men!

It is always better to admit the truth, and we say to our friends in Beaver county that there is danger of losing Pennsylvania this Fall—danger of its falling into the hands of the State Rights Democracy of the Vallandigham school. The cause is the apathy of Union men. All that is required to carry the State is a full vote. Let those who feel how much shame and danger there is in defeat, go to work and secure every vote for the Union party in Beaver county that can be had. Arouse! then, Union men! Let the danger quicken your efforts.

Remember, Democrats,

[illegible] the war a failure, and stood out in opposition to the Government, declaring we never could conquer the South. You were deceived into supporting the party that was in opposition to the Government. Will you subject yourself to like deception again? Will you sustain the party that betrayed you into a false position toward your Government? We trust that of many of you it will not be said, "They are joined to their idols, let them alone." Having been deceived once, see to it you are not betrayed again.

☞ The *Local* has got into trouble among its Democratic friends who signed the petitions for increase of fees. They do not like to have their action in the premises criticised, and hence the squirming of the editor to get out of the difficulty. Large petitions were sent us asking for the increase made, and there being no remonstrance, we could do nothing else. At that time and now the cost of living is fifty per cent. more than it was formerly. The increase was then not too much. The laboring man formerly got one dollar, now he gets $2 and $2,50 per day. Certainly he cannot object that if he gets one hundred per cent., the office-holder should not have fifty. Honest men prayed for the increase as a matter of justice, and in obedience to their prayer the increase was made. When the price of living falls there will be a return to old fees. The *Local* is hard up for something to write about when it seizes on this.

Important Issues.

Reader! when asked to vote the Democratic ticket pause and consider whether in the settlement of the great questions growing out of the war they should be left in the hands of those by whom the war was carried to a successful issue, or whether the settlement shall pass into the hands of those who opposed it from the beginning? It is upon the *people* the settlement of this issue depends.—And it is important. It is for you, reader—for every voter—to say whether the war has been a failure, whether those who began it, because you voted in 1860 as free men had a right to vote, were justly dealt with in being conquered. It is for you to say whether the fruits of the war are only "debt, disgrace and slaughter," or whether they shall add to the glory, renown, greatness and power of our common country. These, we repeat, are important issues. Let your sense of right determine your vote.

A Catechism for Copperheads

What party seceded from the Union, waged a relentless war of four years, and is responsible for all the blood that has been shed, and all the debt created in the suppression of the Rebellion?

The Democratic party.

What party produced ALL the traitors in the United States?

The Democratic party.

What party fought against the Union in the South and gave the rebels "aid and comfort" in the North?

The Democratic party.

What party opposed the war, resisted the draft, and denounced Mr. Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper worthy of death?

The Democratic party.

What party taught that "resistance to tyrants was obedience to God," thus teaching the people the crime of assassination?

The Democratic party.

What party, in their political processions, sung songs threatening to "hang Abe Lincoln on a sour apple tree?"

The Democratic party.

What party produced Booth, Harold, Atzerot and Payne?

The Democratic party.

What party in advocating the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions has been preaching Rebellions ever since the Nullification days of John C. Calhoun.

The Democratic party.

What party has given birth to all the advocates of State Rights, Nullification, Conspiracy and Civil War?

The Democratic party.

What party alone originated such organization as the Sons of Liberty and the Knights of the Golden Circle?

The Democratic party.

What party advocated an armistice and compromise with rebels in arms?

The Democratic party.

What party, during the last war, never rejoiced over the victories of the Union Army—seldom put out flags, and evinced by their demeanor, their deep chagrin that the rebels had been defeated?

The Democratic party.

What party secretly armed itself, last year for the purpose of slaying their Union neighbors?

The Democratic party.

What party threatened, in Ohio, if Vallandigham was re-arrested, that 100,000 Democrats, under Pugh, would rise in rebellion, rescue him, and drive the tyrant Lincoln from his throne?

The Democratic party.

What party contended with the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that the United States was not a nation, but a league of thirty four separate sovereignties, thus justifying the action of the South in withdrawing from the Union?

The Democratic party.

What party talks the loudest against negro equality and practice it most?

[illegible] than any [illegible] if the radicals carry their point, will be begging negroes for their votes?

The Democratic party.

Ought such a party to be entrusted with political power again?—*Harrisburg Telegraph*

☞ If a Union man votes the Democratic ticket, he votes to sustain the party that for four years opposed the Government in its efforts to subdue traitors. He gives his vote to the party, that in this county and State, he verily believes did as much to prolong the war, as the same number of armed rebels in the South.—He votes to sustain principles he must regard as dangerous, treasonable and subversive. He votes to sustain Vallandigham, Pendleton, Reed, Ingersoll and Jeff. Davis. They all belong to the same party. If you are indeed a Union man, you cannot vote for any man on the Democratic ticket.

☞ The Albany *Evening Journal* reports the son of a distinguished Southern statesman, now visiting at the North, as saying:

"We are loyal—the great mass of us—far more loyal than some of your own people! You can far better afford to trust us than you can your miserable copperheads. They are the vilest offscourings of the earth. Had it not been for them we should not have rushed into war. And yet they have the impudence to come to us, claiming to be our friends, advising us to be stiff-necked, and asking us to strike hands with them and form a new alliance. The vipers! They have cheated us once; they will never cheat us again. We had rather trust the vilest abolitionist that ever howled and hounded us down, than the best of them.

☞ Let it be remembered, says the Somerset *Whig*, that the Democrats of this State who are now bedaubing President Johnson with fulsome praise, and who also through their late address to the people, claim that the only way to sustain him is to vote the Democratic ticket, but a few short months since denounced him as a "boorish tailor," and that in March, 1864, by a strict party vote, the Democratic members of the Legislature refused to grant him the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, in which to tell the tale of his persecutions and sufferings, in Tennessee, and to advocate the cause of his country.

FAILURE.—Let it be remembered that the Chicago Convention in 1864 declared the efforts of our Government to suppress the rebellion "had resulted in *four years of failure*," and recommended "*immediate cessation of hostilities*." The leading Democrats here upheld and advocated this doctrine, and now judging from their actions, they are begging the question.

Letter from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN, Sept. 26, '65.

Dear Argus:—From a few typographical errors that occur in my last communication, I am led to infer that the attachees of your establishment are, like other mortals, liable to make occasional mistakes.

Since I last wrote, indications of trouble have made their appearance in Alabama. Not long since, the Episcopal Bishop of that State instructed his clergy to omit the usual prayer for the President of the United States, until the Federal troops should be withdrawn, and the State restored to all its former privileges in the Union. Upon learning of this action, Gen. Wood, commanding Department of Alabama, acting under instructions from higher authority, issued an order prohibiting the Bishop and his clergy from holding public services, until they gave some satisfactory evidence of willingness to abstain from seeking for opportunities to make public their treasonable sentiments. The Bishop exhibits considerable restiveness under the order, and seems inclined to attempt to evade its requisitions.—At first sight, it may appear as if the military authorities were attempting to exercise an undue control over matters pertaining to religious worship; but after due consideration of all the circumstances surrounding the case, loyal men must necessarily admit that Gen. Wood's course in the affair is fully warranted. The action of the Bishop in ordering the omission of a portion of the church liturgy, considered abstractly, is an offence to be pronounced upon by the religious body with which he is connected; but, his publicly expressed disloyal reasons for so doing, considering the present condition of the country, constitutes it a highly reprehensible and treasonable proceeding. As viewed with regard to its injurious effect in the State, the evil consequences of permitting such an act to go unrebuked, are plainly apparent to all who entertain any respect for the Government, and desire to see sentiments of fealty receive proper encouragement. It is too evident that the Bishop of Alabama is sadly deficient in the element of meekness, and has yet to learn that the head, and great model of the christian religion, instead of stirring up strife, and refusing obedience to lawful authority, by precept and example, commanded due submission thereto. The course being pursued by a portion of the people of Alabama, cannot be too strongly deplored and condemned by every Southern man, who feels anxiety for the early return of peace and order.

A short time ago, a small party of cavalry, engaged in the duty of collecting estrayed Government cattle, were ambushed by a superior force of citizens, and compelled to retire with a loss of eleven men, succeeding, however, in capturing and bringing in twenty of the insurgents. Another similar case has just occurred, the circumstances being as follows: A squad sixteen, were ordered to proceed to a point in the vicinity of Demapolis Ala., for the purpose of arresting certain parties, who had been concerned in acts of allegal interference with the shipment of Government cotton.—Upon arriving near their destination, they were met by some one hundred and fifty armed citizens under command of an *ex-Judge*, who with an air of great authority, questioned the officer in charge of the Federals, informed him that the arrests could not be made, and ordered him to return whence he came. The latter, perceiving that the odds were decidedly unfavorable, concluded, that in this instance, "Discretion was the better part of valor," and obeyed the Judges behest. Of course, so flagrant an act of resistance to the execution of proper orders will not be allowed to pass unpunished. It is to be hoped that the people in all sections of the South, may soon learn to understand, that local opposition to lawful measures is, apart from its criminality, very foolish. J. J. W.

Attempts to Take the Lives of Grant and Sherman

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.

While Gen. Grant was returning from Indianapolis, at an early hour yesterday morning, a switch at the end of a curve at Guilford had been turned intentionally, and the car in which the General rode was thrown from the track and dragged some distance but no one was injured. About the same time a train on the Ohio and Mississippi road, carrying General Sherman was thrown from the track this side of Lawrenceburg. No one was seriously injured.

CONSISTENT.—The Doylestown *Democrat*, owned and edited by Col. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, has an editorial in defence of the infamous Capt Wirz, who starved and murdered our prisoners at Andersonville. It asserts that the Military Commission before which he is on trial is a usurpation of power, and that the prisoner has not been fairly dealt with. Beaver county soldiers who survived the horrors of Andersonville should make a note of this.

☞ A large number of forged soldiers' discharges have recently been presented and paid by different paymasters located in the large cities of the northern States, and it is supposed that an organized gang of forgers of this class, wearing the United States uniform, are responsible for these impositions.

☞ The vote of every wounded soldier will have a great influence in deciding whether the pension he now receives shall be continued to his death. Remember wounded soldier, the Democratic leaders have but one step more to insure the repudiation of your pensions. Give them power and they will repudiate.

FRUIT TREES &c., &c.

APPLE,

PEAR,

PEACH,

GRAPE VINES,

STRAWBERRY PLANTS,

And SMALL FRUITS,

NURSERY STOCK

In great variety from the Nursery of

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,

oct4 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

New Shoe Store IN BEAVER!

ROBERT TALLON WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to his customers and friends generally, that he has just opened a

New Shoe Store in Beaver,

and is now ready to supply the public with the best assortment of

MEN'S,
BOYS',
LADIES' and
CHILDREN'S WEAR

ever brought to this county. Ladies shoes of all kinds and best qualities. They were bought on advantageous terms, and will be sold at reduced rates.

☞ Come and see, one and all. We cannot be undersold.

☞ Store one door East of I. N. Atkins' Clothing Store. oct4

CLOTHING

EMPORIUM

AT

WM. REICH'S,

BRIDGEWATER.

NEW GOODS,

For FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

I have just received a new stock of the

LATEST STYLES

Of Overcoatings,
Cassimeres for Business Suits,
And a general assortment of Vestings.

All kinds of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

Constantly on hand.

Such as Undershirts,
Drawers, etc.,
Linen and Woolen Overshirts,
Collars,
Neck ties,
And too many other articles to mention.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In all the latest styles and at shortest notice.

Wm. REICH,

Stewart's Row, Bridge Street,

oct4'65 BRIDGEWATER.

A. C. BARLOW, M. D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

HAVING permanently located in BEAVER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and adjoining villages and country. Having had twenty years experience (over four years as an army Surgeon) he feels competent to command the confidence of those who may wish his services.

Calls, day or night, promptly attended

☞ Office in the National Hotel building, where he may be found at all hours, day or night, when not professionally engaged.

sep20'65

Notice.

IN the Orphan's Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the partition and valuation of the real estate of Mary Ewing, late of said county, dec'd.

The undersigned having been appointed an auditor to distribute the amount of money in the hands of Joseph Ledlie, Sheriff, Trustee appointed by said Court, to make sale of said real estate, being the first instalment of the purchase money, to and amongst the heirs of said deceased, and parties entitled thereto, will meet at my office, in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Monday the 9th day of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of said appointment. All persons interested, will take notice.

sep20'65. WM. B. CLARK

HO! FOR THE FAIR!

AS the time is approaching for holding the ANNUAL FAIR in Beaver county, it is necessary that the Ladies should know, where to find the *latest styles* Bonnets and Hats, very necessary articles on such occasions. By visiting

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY

AND

TRIMMING EMPORIUM,

IN THE

House Formerly Occupied by

MRS. REES,

Corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater,

they will find a large assortment of MILLINERY GOODS.

Bonnets.

Silk, Velvet and Satin Bonnets made to order, in the latest styles, and in the shortest notice.

HATS:

Ladies', Misses and children's hats of the latest styles, including the NEW YORK, which is very handsome and becoming to all.

CONTINENTAL—a very pretty affair, and entirely new.

SCOTCH—This hat is admired by all, and a decided success.

EUGENE or RIDING HAT; very becoming for evening, and is worn altogether East.

TUTKISH—Another pretty style just out, suitable for all, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Come early and get your choice.

Trimmings,

Of all kinds for dresses and cloaks; a large lot cheap.

FLOWERS,

RUCHES,

Fancy Articles, &c.,

Balmoral & Hoop Skirts,

A splendid assortment, very cheap.

Hosiery & Gloves.

Embroideries,

A full stock—very cheap.

Ladies' Cloths,

for Sacques and Cloaks!

Baskets, &c.

SHOES.

Ladies', Misses and Children's fine sewed and pegged shoes, and large and well selected stock, which will be sold to suit all.

STAMPING, BRAID AND Embroidery.

Stamping done to order; latest styles. Pinking, cloak cutting and making on short notice.

Call and examine for yourselves. NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

Come early and secure Bargains in the above Goods.

Don't forget the place, MRS. REES'S old stand in Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

THE BEAVER ARGUS
October 4th, 1865.
LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Beaver Co. Agricultural Society,

WILL BE HELD AT

BEAVER, Pa.,

Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,
Oct. 4th, 5th and 6th, '65.

☞ Competition not confined to citizens of County.

☞ We were in error last week in stating that Capt. Cuthbertson commanded his Regiment during the seven days' fight. We should have stated he commanded the Regiment in an engagement on one of the days.

☞ Rev. J M. Smith had a valuable horse killed last week on the Rail Road near Beaver. We hope some day to record that the long contemplated crossing of the road has actually been done.

☞ Our friend, Capt. F. X. Reno, struck a fine vein of oil last week, in his well on Dry Run, at a depth of about 620 feet. It promises to be a fine well. We congratulate him on his success.

Send in the Returns.

The Headquarters on the night of the election, will be at the National Hotel. The Township Committees are requested to appoint one or two persons to bring in the returns as soon as counted. We hope to hear from all the districts.

RATHER RICH.—The *Local* charges that the *Argus* is not a news journal. If our readers take the pains to look they will find that a large portion of the County news contained in the back numbers of the *Local* is copied from the *Argus*. It is decidedly rich for the editor who copies his news from the *Argus* to condemn it for lack of news.

☞ The Union Committee in the different districts should see that every loyal voter is at the polls armed with his paper bullet for a shot at the rebels. Let the boys in blue see that no skedaddlers and deserters vote. No man who copied after Benedict Arnold has any say so, now. This is not his country.

☞ While *our brave boys* were at *the front, facing* the enemy in the field, there also had a foe harrassing them in the rear. Having gloriously fagged the enemy that faced them, it would hardly be creditable to surrender to the guerrillas who were picking them off in the rear, and yet the Copperheads actually expect to capture them at the polls.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Wm. Reich, Merchant Tailor, Bridgewater, in another column. We examined his stock, and believe it is the largest and best selected ever offered in the county. We can recommend him as one of the most honorable and successful Merchant Tailors we have ever known. His work always gives satisfaction. Give him a call.

Look Out for Lying Hand-Bills.

It is the custom of the Democratic leaders in this county to issue and circulate, just on the eve of the election, lying hand-bills for the purpose of injuring some of the candidates of the Union party. The most absurd, false and ridiculous representations are often made. Union men are familiar with this trick and cannot be influenced by it. Be not deceived by any statement or trick of the Democracy. Vote the whole ticket, and see that every Union man does the same.

☞ Our young friend, James Stokes, son of the lamented Lieut John D. Stokes, late of this place, is now employed in A. A. Shamway & Co's Wholesale Shoe store, No. 221 Market street, Philadelphia. James is a model young man, moral, upright, energetic and persevering. He will make an excellent salesman, and we would advise Merchants in Beaver county, desiring to purchase shoes, to give him a call. The firm in which he is employed is one of the largest and best in the city.

A QUIET ELECTION.—It is urged, as some excuse for the inertness now so prevalent that this is going to be a quiet election. Yes; if bids fair to be a very quiet election; but take care the enemy does not *quietly* steal a march upon you. The democrats always prefer a quiet, to an exciting election, because they expect our voters to stay at home, whilst they quietly bring theirs out. Let us take care that the election is not so quiet as to render half of our voters unaware of its approach.

☞ Remember that the Copperheads of the Pennsylvania Legislature opposed the INCREASE OF PAY TO THE SOLDIERS. They voted almost solid against the proposition. Now they want soldiers to vote for them, and therefore kiss the hand that smote them!

Death of Hon. Thomas Cunningham.

Hon. Thomas Cunningham died at his residence in Beaver, Friday morning, September 29th, after a lingering illness of many weeks. The citizens of the county generally knew of his serious indisposition, and will not be surprised to learn of his death. A general interest was manifested in his case, and to the very last all hoped he might recover. For a week before his death, however, the physicians attending him, having exhausted all their skill and vainly used every remedy, declared there was no hope.—When it was known he was dead hope gave way to universal sorrow among our people that one of our most distinguished citizens had been cut off in the prime of life. Of his life we need hardly speak. For a quarter of a century he has lived in the county, been prominently before the people, and his life and services are familiar to all. He came here from Ohio in early life, studied law with the late Jno. R Shannon, Esq., was admitted to the Bar, and has since that time, with a short interruption, practiced his profession in this county. He worked his way up, almost unaided by money or friends, to a high standing at the Bar and a lucrative practice. He was an able lawyer, a fine advocate, and a close student. He never wearied in his efforts for his clients, and many a case he won by his persevering industry. His reputation as a lawyer was not confined to the county, but was co-extensive with the State He was for a number of years, in early life, District Attorney of this county, and later he was appointed one of the Supreme Judges of Kansas, which position he held for a short time, and resigned to resume his practice. He was one of the electors in 1856, was Delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, and one of the electors at large in 1864. Up to the breaking out of the rebellion he was the leader of the Democratic party in this county, but with Douglas he stood by his country, and cut loose from his party. Since that time he has acted with the Union party, and contributed of his means and his labor unsparingly for the great cause of the country. His patriotism was unquestioned, and his services in this county in behalf of an imperilled country cannot be too highly estimated. In his death the Bar has lost an acknowledged leader and a distinguished ornament, the community a good citizen, and the country a devoted patriot. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and a kind father. In their sorrow, the citizens of Beaver county, whom he served long and faithfully in various positions, join.

☞ The editor of the *Local* says he wishes the people of the county to understand he has just commenced his labor of abusing people who don't support him. This may be. Knowing him as well as we do now, we cannot expect him to conduct his paper with dignity or himself as a gentleman. We do know, however, that he will not long be permitted to go on in the way he has commenced. One of his predecessors learned a lesson that should be a warning to him of what libellers and common villifiers may expect in this county. Having neither reputation or friends to lose, the only way to treat this alien, who seems to have been imported here to do what what no one here was base enough to do, is to visit him with the punishment his offences deserve.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the New Shoe Store, in Beaver, to be found in another column. Mr. Tallon selected in the East, and has just brought on and opened, a very fine assortment of Mens', Boys', Ladies' and Children's Shoes, &c., which he offers at very low prices. Robert is one of the most accommodating and honest man we ever knew, and we can cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of the public. He is so well and favorably known here, that anything we can say, can add nothing to his reputation or popularity. People that he cannot suit, had better not try any place else. Give him a call.

HOW IT DERIVED ITS NAME.—It is said that Pithole, the great oil city in Pennsylvania, was thus named in consequence of an extraordinary pit or cavern that exists about three miles from the city. In this pit stones are thrown, but they are never heard drop. Its depth has not yet been fathomed.

☞ West Virginia furnished to the armies of the United States 31,884.—This, however, does not include the men who were in the service of the State, and who rendered material service to the government, by protecting the border, and suppressing the operations of guerrillas.

☞ The females of some of the Indian tribes, in order to keep silence, fill their mouths with water. Our women fill theirs with tea, and gossip more than ever.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday, September 26th, by Rev James M. Shield, Mr. W. K. DIXON, of New Brighton, and Miss NANCY WHISLER, of Bolesville.

On Thursday, September 28th, in Bridgwater, by the same Mr. WM C. MAY, and Miss MARY JANE CALVIN, all of Beaver county, Pa.

On April 30th, by Rev J. J. M'Ilvar, GEO. W. HUNTER, of New Brighton, and Miss HARRIET V MATHEMA, of Fallston.

On May 2d, by the same, AHALARD WHISLER, of New Brighton, and Miss MARY A. COLSON, of North Sewickly.

On July 2d, by the same, JEROME SAGER, and Miss MARY P. MILLER, both of New Brighton.

On July 4, at the Huron House, by the same, PHILLIP SUMMIT, Stark co., Ohio, and Miss SARAH SEED, Wayne co., Ohio.

On July 8, at the Huron House, by the same, MARTIN HOWELL, and Miss LOUISA MURPHY, both of Salem, Ohio.

July 10th, by the same, THOMAS MALONY, of Pittsburg, and Miss RACHEL PORTER, of North Sewickly.

August 24th, by the same, J. W. BOWEN, New Sewickly, and Miss SETH J. BREWER.

August 26th, by the same, at the Huron House, PATRICK BONNER, and CATHARINE EMMON, of Salem, Ohio.

Sept. 20, by the same, in the M. E Church, WILLIAM M'CONNELL of Bridgewater, and Miss LYDIA STUART, of New Brighton.

June 22, 1865, by Rev. J. Murray, Mr. C. P. WALLACE, and Miss MARY TARRIS, both of Beaver county, Pa

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE EAKIN FARM, or better known as the Locust Flat Farm, situated within half a mile of the borough of Beaver, in Beaver county, Pa., will be sold, on

Thursday, October 19th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., if not sooner sold Above farm contains 131 acres, and two out town lots adjoining, containing 15 acres. Of above, 100 acres is cleared, the balance well timbered with white oak and locust; 80 acres in meadow; the whole in the best of cultivation, and acknowledged to be one of the best and most productive farms in the county. With good and comfortable buildings; situated convenient to churches, schools and markets; the three classical schools in Beaver and Public School upon the farm, makes it one of the most desirable in Western Pennsylvania for persons wishing to educate a family and be at home. The road leading to New Lisbon runs through the farm and divides it, so it can be sold all or separated to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of GEO. QUAILL, Executor of the estate of James Eakin, deceased. Post office address, Allegheny City, Pa.

sept27'65.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF RELIEF TO FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

AS the time is approaching, or perhaps arrived, for the discontinuance of the relief allowed the wives and families of soldiers heretofore in service, the Relief Board, at their meeting on the 15th ult., passed the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the entire (Relief) List be stricken off from and after this payment," (to wit: the 61st payment).

The Board also directed their Secretary to request agents to notify recipients of the above, at the same time requesting that if they know any whom they believe needing and deserving continuance, to direct them to appear in person at the Commissioners' office, and make their statements of facts, when the question will be investigated, and, if satisfactory, a proper allowance of relief will be granted

By order: RICH'D. H. AGNEW
sep20 *Secretary.*

BARBER, HAIR-DRESSER, &C.

JAMES BRUIN is happy to announce to his old customers, that he has been discharged from the service of the United States, and opened a shop in the frame building adjoining Wm. Orr's Store. Ladies' hair cut in the most approved style. He trusts his old friends will renew their patronage. Having carried the flag of the 45th Reg U. S. C. T. for almost a year, in the battles around Petersburg, he thinks himself entitled to a fair share of the public patronage.

FOR SALE:

WHEELER'S Patent Water Drawers;
Extra Chain for do do
do. Buckets for do do
Weights and Iron Wheels;
Dry lumber of all kinds;
Flooring, Siding, Shingles and Lath constantly kept on hand.
Building timber sawed to order without delay. JAS. & H. DARRAGH.
aug30'65:6t Sharon Mills.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the office of A. R. Moore, Esq., up to Monday, Oct. 2d, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for digging water trench, from the mouth of Market Street to —— alley on First Street, the trench to be 2½ feet wide by 4½ feet deep.

By order of Town Council:
WM. S. BARCLAY, Cl'k.
Beaver, Sept. 26, '65.

Drs. M'KINNEY & FEICHT,

HAVING entered into partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, tender their professional services to the citizens of

BEAVER BORO' AND COUNTY.

OFFICE:
Two dooors below Moore's Drug Store.
Beaver, Sept 25:1m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of ROBT. NEVIN, late of Franklin township, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLATER,
Ex'r of last will and testament of said dec'd.
sep20 Franklin tp.

NEW GOODS!

JUST received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of Goods, consisting of cloths, cassimeres, satinets, jeans and tweeds, and made up clothing; ladies cloaking, merino, alpacas, delaines, prints, ginghams, oil cloths and ticking; with a great variety of articles in our line, with a good assortment of groceries, boots, shoes and salt, will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, at the old stand, cor. 3d st. and Diamond. THOMAS McCREERY.
sept20'65.

Dry Goods

AT

F. A. FORTUNE'S,

IN ROCHESTER.

GREAT BARGAINS
Next Door to the Post Office!

A full line of all kinds at Old Prices!

DON'T BELIEVE GOODS HAVE ADVANCED.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES FIRST!

Good fast colored prints, only .....25 cts.
Good unbleached muslins, only.....20 cts.
Good bleached muslins, only.....20 cts.
Splendid Balmoral Skirts, only.....$3.00

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY KIND VERY CHEAP!

BARRED & PLAIN FLANNELS
FRENCH MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
ARMURES,
PRINTS,
TICKS, &c.

MEN & BOYS'
HATS & CAPS.

Men & Boys'
BOOTS & SHOES.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes,
BONNETS, HATS, & NOTIONS

All of which are sold in proportion to the above prices.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:

Fortune's
GREAT BARGAIN STORE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.,
NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!
Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!!
WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

ALSO cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

sept20'65—6 mos.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of ROBERT HOOD, late of Hopewell tp, Beaver county, Pa, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY ANN HOOD, } Ex'rs.
WILLIAM HOOD, }
sep27'65 Hopewell tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WILLIAM A. REED, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ARCHIBALD RALSTON, Hanover tp.,
sept6'65. Administrator.

F. A. WINTER'S MUSIC STORE,

Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

PIANOS, Melodeons, and a choice collection of Musical Instruments, kept for sale. Also, Music and Stationery.

☞ Instrumental music taught. [sep9

U. S. War Tax

OWING to the unpleasant results arising from serving notices upon persons who have paid their taxes, the U. S. Collector gives this notice that receipts for U. S. Taxes, will not be recognized by him, unless given by his deputies, or a clerk specially authorized to give such receipts.

DAVID SANKEY,
Col. 24th Dist. Penna.

Notice.

To whom it may concern—Whereas John Canan holds a note given by me, dated about the 6th day of Sept 1865, payable ninety days after date, for $65; all persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase said note, as it was obtained by fraud, and will not be paid, and I have offsets against it, &c.

GEO. PARKER
Rochester, Sept. 16, 1865.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of ANDREW ADAMS, late of Hanover township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. ADAMS, Hanover tp.,
sept6'65. Executor.

Pamphlet Laws.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1865 have arrived and are now ready for delivery to those entitled by law to receive them.

aug30'65 M. WETAND, Pro'y.

UNION STATE AND COUNTY TICKET.

Auditor General

John F Hartranft

Surveyor General

Jacob M Campbell

Assembly

Matthew S Quay
James R Kelley
Joseph B Welsh

Treasurer

Milo R Adams

District Attorney

James S Rutan

Commissioner

John Wilson

County Surveyor

Asariah Wynn

Poor House Director

Samuel Gibson

Auditor

Hugh J Marshall

Coroner

Thomas McCoy

Trustees of Academy

A T Shallenberger
David P Lowary

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after Aug. 6, 1865, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows. (Train leaving Chicago at 5.00 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210AM	700AM	200PM	800PM
Rochester	325 "	830 "	320 "	425 "
N. Brighton	..... "	843 "	330 "	435 "
Enon	419 "	935 "	424 "	522 "
Columbiana	453 "	1017 "	503 "	600 "
Salem	522 "	1048 "	535 "	630 "
Alliance	615 "	1150 "	625 "	730 "
Canton	658 "	1242PM	713 "	820 "
Massillon	720 "	102 "	740 "	850 "
Orrville	752 "	142 "	820 "	926 "
Wooster	820 "	218 "	852 "	957 "
Loudonville	910 "	326 "	945 "	1055 "
Mansfield	1000 "	425 "	1035 "	1145 "
Crestline Ar	1030 "	500 "	1110 "	1245AM
Crestline De	1100 "	700AM	1201AM	1255 "
Bucyrus	1159 "	730 "	1229 "	123 "
U. Sandusky	1210PM	813 "	109 "	200 "
Forest	1245 "	845 "	144 "	231 "
Lima	204 "	1010 "	300 "	348 "
Delphos	245 "	1059 "	340 "	428 "
Van Wert	316 "	1134 "	412 "	500 "
Fort Wayne	500 "	130PM	555 "	645 "
Columbia	645 "	224 "	645 "	728 "
Huntsville	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Pierceton	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Warsaw	639 "	824 "	741 "	817 "
Bourbon	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Plymouth	741 "	435 "	848 "	911 "
Wanatah	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Valparaiso	922 "	630 "	1087 "	1046 "
Hobart	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Clarke	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
IIIC. RR. Cros	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
R Isl. RR J'n.	..... "	..... "	..... "	..... "
Chicago	1120 "	640 "	1240PM	1250PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's	Exp's
Chicago	450AM	620AM	550PM	1020PM
R. Isl. RR June	..... "	645 "	617 "	1055 "
Ill C. RR Cros	..... "	655 "	625 "	1105 "
Clarke	..... "	718 "	655 "	1148 "
Hobart	..... "	739 "	720 "	1209AM
Valparaiso	700 "	800 "	745 "	1240 "
Wanatah	..... "	823 "	814 "	109 "
Plymouth	911 "	930 "	927 "	225 "
Bourbon	..... "	957 "	957 "	257 "
Warsaw	1015 "	1026 "	1029 "	337 "
Pierceton	..... "	1047 "	1052 "	402 "
Huntsville	..... "	1056 "	1102 "	413 "
Columbia	1122 "	1112 "	1120 "	432 "
Fort Wayne	1210PM	1215PM	1225AM	555 "
Van Wert	238 "	129 "	145 "	727 "
Delphos	315 "	202 "	226 "	808 "
Lima	355 "	234 "	302 "	842 "
Forest	520 "	353 "	425 "	1014 "
U. Sandusky	553 "	422 "	456 "	1047 "
Bucyrus	640 "	506 "	540 "	1130 "
Crestline Ar	710 "	540 "	610 "	1201PM
Crestline De	720AM	610 "	640 "	1245 "
Mansfield	805 "	646 "	712 "	116 "
Loudonville	910 "	737 "	757 "	159 "
Wooster	1020 "	830 "	845 "	247 "
Orrville	1054 "	900 "	917 "	313 "
Massillon	1140 "	935 "	956 "	347 "
Canton	1200 "	955 "	1017 "	405 "
Alliance	120PM	1040 "	1130 "	505 "
Salem	200 "	1116 "	1205PM	535 "
Columbiana	230 "	1140 "	1231 "	600 "
Enon	320 "	1220AM	112 "	635 "
N. Brighton	410 "	1258 "	155 "	710 "
Rochester	430 "	110 "	210 "	725 "
Pittsburgh	600 "	220 "	320 "	830 "

For New Castle and Erie, 6.40 a. m. Accommodation trains leave Allegheny for New Brighton—9.00 a. m; 11.50 a. m; 2.15 p. m; 4.45 p. m; 6.00 p. m. For Economy, 10,30 p. m For New Castle, Greenville and Jamestown, Pa, 3.50 p m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after Aug. 6, 1865, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's	C.Z&C Mail.	C.Z&C Accom
Cleveland	800AM	130PM	800AM	315PM
Euclid street	811 "	141 "	811 "	328 "
Hudson	915 "	242 "	915 "	450 "
Akron	..... "	..... "	1039 "	527 "
Orrville	..... "	..... "	1229PM	643 "
Millersburg	..... "	..... "	218 "	750 "
Ravenna	950 "	320 "	..... "	..... "
Alliance	1049 "	415 "	..... "	..... "
Bayard	1129 "	451 "	..... "	..... "
Wellsville	110PM	635 "	..... "	..... "

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C.Z&C Accom	C.Z& C Exp's
Wellsville	435AM	505PM	.....	.....
Bayard	614 "	638 "	.....	.....
Alliance	710 "	728 "	.....	.....
Ravanna	800 "	817 "	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	440AM	305PM
Orrville	.....	.....	552 "	505 "
Akron	.....	.....	700 "	720 "
Hudson	837 "	851 "	800 "	851 "
Euclid street	942 "	949 "	916 "	949 "
Cleveland	955 "	1000 "	930 "	1000 "

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	1050AM	405PM	950PM	.....
Bridgeport	1100 "	420 "	1002 "	.....
Lagrange	1142 "	515 "	1048 "	.....
Steubenville	1213PM	545 "	1105 "	585AM
Wellsville	130 "	700 "	1200 "	685 "
Smith's Ferry	152 "	.....	.....	705 "
Beaver	222 "	.....	.....	745 "
Rochester	230 "	755 "	100AM	800 "
Pittsburgh	345 "	900 "	210 "	910 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	210AM	245PM	610AM	350PM
Rochester	330 "	355 "	735 "	515 "
Beaver	..... "	..... "	745 "	525 "
Smith's Ferry	..... "	..... "	820 "	605 "
Wellsville	430 "	520 "	842 "	640 "
Steubenville	525 "	625 "	945 "	800 "
Lagrange	550 "	650 "	1005 "	.....
Bridgeport	629 "	737 "	1100 "	.....
Bellaire	640 "	750 "	1115 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia 1.20 p m	Bayard, 4.10 p m;
Bayard, 6.45 p m,	N. Philadel. 9.25 P.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Manufacturers' & Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURG.

Office: 87 *Water st., Bagaley's building.*

J. I. BENNETT, President.
J. W. CHALFANT, Vice Pres't.
WM. P. JONES, Sec'y.

Insures Against Loss by Fire

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes,

And on property in transit against the perils of navigation.

DIRECTORS.—James I. Bennett, Jacob L. Schwartz, Robert Lee, I. C. Pershing, M. W. Watson, L. R. McAboy, A. E. W. Painter, J. W. Chalfant, Isaiah Dickey, Wm. Walker, R. G. Bushnell, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver.

Risks taken on the most liberal terms, by
CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
my31'65 Rochester, Pa.

C. A. DECARME, TOBACCONIST,

COR DIAMOND & THIRD ST.

TOBACCO & SNUFF always on hand.—Cigars manufactured and furnished to dealers at lowest prices. [my31:6m

The peculiar taint of infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers everywhere. nov2'64

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY!

HARTFORD, CT.

Assets January 1, 1865.

Cash in bank and with agts	$266,631 86
United States Stock	724,636 50
Real estate, unincumbered	76,056 50
State stocks	564,020 07
New York bank stocks	704,410 00
Hartford bank stocks	296,980 00
Miscellaneous bank stocks	112,400 00
Railroad stocks	286,380 00
Mortgage bonds, city and county	739,415 00
Atlantic M. Ins. Co. N. Y. Scrip	23,410 00
Total	$3,800,439 93

LIABILITIES:

Losses unadjusted and not due.....$123,077 22

NET,...$3,677,362 71.

F. A. ALEXANDER, Pres't,
L. J. HENDEE, Sec'y,

C. B. HURST, Ag't,
aug9'65:4w Rochester.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M., President.

THE Terms open respectively Sept. 12, '65, January 2, and April 5, 1866.

Every opportunity for instruction in any branch of science or on any musical instrument; also vocal music, private or in classes, is afforded here at reasonable rates.

Lads received in the Primary Department, also small girls of any degree of proficiency.

Drawing and painting of every style will receive the special attention of a first-class artist.

Tuition: $5,50, $8,50, and $12,50, according to department.

None but thoroughly qualified and experienced Teachers are employed in any department. For further information address

aug2'65 R. T. TAYLOR, President.

Dr. J. M. Cummins,

(Late Surgeon 114th Penn'a Vols.)

OFFERS his services to the citizens of FAIRVIEW AND VICINITY.

July 19th, 1865

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by virtue of the acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn'a., entitled "an act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," I am enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected;

I, **JOSEPH LEDLIE,**
Sheriff of the County of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that an Election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several Election Districts, as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburgh district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson, now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Guire's district will meet at the house of John Porter in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township, at house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azarian Inntman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Dougherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district will meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville School House, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Feazel, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the Hotel in the Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minis, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania;

One person for Surveyor General of Pennsylvania;

Three persons as members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Washington county;

One person for Treasurer of Beaver county;

One person for District Attorney of Beaver county;

One person for Commissioner of Beaver co;

One person for Surveyor of Beaver county;

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county;

One person for Auditor of Beaver county;

One person for Coroner of Beaver county;

Two persons for Trustees of the Beaver Academy.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the fourth section of an Act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from service as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows:

That the Judge and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the second Tuesday of October, 1865, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said Inspectors or Judge, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months: Provided, that the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax; or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age, and in either case, the reasons of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of Inspector to examine such persons on oath as to qualification, and, if he claims to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court who the trial of such offence shall be had that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offences was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six month nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make and pay or wager upon the result of any election on the in this Commonwealth, or shall offer to upon any such bet or wager, either by verbal announcement thereof, or by written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person persons to make such a bet or wager, on conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit bet pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such persons to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or any person shall advise or procure another to do so he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the respective Districts in this County, are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, on the first Friday after the election, being the 18th of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock, then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

And by "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows:

SEC. 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of representatives of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the Clerks shall make out a fair statement of all to votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by the Clerks, and one of the said Judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county, at such places in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose; which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

SEC. 82. The Judges of the several counties have met, as aforesaid shall cast up the several county returns and made duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office in said district, and of the names of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns, for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall by said Judges be deposited in nearest post office, sealed and directed as in parts two and three of the eighteenth section of this act.

SEC. 83. It shall also be the duty of the Return Judges in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in congress, or in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand at Beaver, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the ninetieth year of the independence of the United States.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, Sep12'65.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

Published Daily by

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence.

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

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from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to

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including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our

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receives particular attention, and in this Department the *Commercial* has no rival. The

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embracing reports of the DRY GOODS and WHOLESALE MARKETS, and Special Reports of OIL STOCK FINANCE AND TRADE, from day to day.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

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forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial*. By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

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TERMS OF DAILY: by mail, $10 per annum: City subscribers, served by carriers, $13 per anunm, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1,50, (52 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, $1.

The Money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the *Commercial*.

Office, 75 FIFTH st., opposite Postoffice.

C. D BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
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Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement, or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

Notice

To Stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Rochester Steam Ferry Co.

THE Stockholders of the above company will meet at the office of Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, '65, at 2 o'clock, p. m. As business of great importance will come before the meeting, every stockholder is earnestly requested to be present. By order of the Board.

CHAS. B. HURST, Secy.
Rochester, Aug. 18, '65.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions,

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

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Parlor Organs

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ORGAN HARMONIUMS.

☞ ESTABLISHED IN 1839 ☜

THE oldest and most popular instruments of the kind in this country.

For Sale only at

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☞ Sole Agents for Carhart's Parlor Organs for Western Penn'a. my10'65

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Persons who intend planting

Orchards, Gardens, or Vineyards,

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T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
aug9 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

FOR SALE:

A LOT fronting on THIRD STREET, one hundred and fifty feet by three hundred to an alley.

☞ For particulars apply to

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CAPT. CHAS. W. MAY,
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CAPITAL STOCK.....$80,000.

80,000 Shares of Par Value of.....$1,00 each.

WORKING CAPITAL.....$18,000.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the above company, held at their office in the borough of Rochester, April 29th, 1865, the following persons were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT:
MATTISON DARRAGH.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:
CHARLES B. HURST.

DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh, Milo R. Adams,
Charles Stone, Alfred C. Hurst,
James Darragh, John Bigger,
Levi Brennaman, Robt. A. Cochran,
Charles F. Kendall.

☞ A limited number of shares of Stock of the above Company may be had by application at the office of the company.

☞ Office in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

my3:6m CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

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Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising, friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellent of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of pending matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TURNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS 1865.

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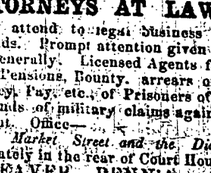
UTILITY & ECONOMY!

Health and Beauty!



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Full upper or under sets of those beautiful Vulcanite teeth, Suction plate with Artificial Gums, *and warranted superior in every respect* to any made in the United States, for only $15; plain teeth only $10.

Remember Dr. Spencer has the largest assortment of Artificial teeth and Dental materials ever brought to the city of Pittsburg, thus enabling people to select Teeth to suit themselves regarding the *length, shape, color, size, &c.*, they require.

References—The Physicians, and Editors of the different papers in Pittsburg and vicinity.

N. B. Don't forget the price—only $15 for extracting the teeth and inserting a new set in the best style; guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Every operation pertaining to the Dental profession executed with neatness and despatch.

Only *twelve hours* time required to make you a set of Teeth complete. So don't forget the place, No. 254 Penn st., Pittsburg, two squares above the Suspension bridge. my24'65

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

corner of Market, Street and the Diamond,
(Immediately in the rear of Court House,)
BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of ANDREW ADAMS, late of Hanover township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. ADAMS, Hanover tp.,
sept6'65. Executor.

NEW DRUG STORE

THIRD STREET,

BEAVER, PA.,

(*Two doors west of Post Office*)

THE undersigned are just receiving a new and large and well selected stock, consisting of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS;

Also, a full assortment of

Perfumeries,
FANCY SOAPS,
BRUSHES,

of every variety, and all other articles usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES,

And Brandies,

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

The proprietors having had an extensive experience in the prescription business, flatter themselves that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

sep20'65 NOBLE & HAMILTON.

THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANOS!

The most perfect Piano Fortes in the world

CAN BE HAD ONLY

AT

H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,

122 WOOD ST., PITTSBURG.

☞ Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos in Western Pennsylvania. [my10'65

CHAS. B. HURST Banker and Broker,

AND DEALER IN

Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities.

INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT

Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office in Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and all claims arising out of the present war, such as

Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plumer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

Rochester, May31'65.

BEAVER ACADEMY

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1865,

under the charge of

M. GANTZ

as Principal.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has heretofore maintained.

Good opportunities will be afforded to young men and boys who desire to obtain a thorough English and Business Education, and to all who may desire a Classical Education, or to fit themselves for entering the higher College classes

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular.

Address the Principal at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., or the undersigned.

H. HICE,
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

Penn Planing Mill, SASH & DOOR FACTORY

JAS. A. SHOLES.....ALFRED SLACK

SLACK & SHOLES

Cor. Penn & Marbury Streets,

PITTSBURG, PA.

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, *Doors, Frames, Brackets & Moulding*

Always on hand or made to order. [my12'65

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of SAM'L. SHELLITO, late of Raccoon tp, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES & JOHN S. SHELLITO,
sept20'65. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN B. P. IRWIN, late of Marietta, Ohio, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA ANN IRWIN, Adm'x,
Aug28'65. Industry.

Union Hotel, BEAVER, PA.

ALEX. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to this House. September 18, '65.